

# The Daily Gazetteer.

NOV. 132

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4. 1736.

N<sup>o</sup> 109.

*Inferences from the Account in this Paper of Monday last, of the Parties in the Coalition.*



As those are never thought fair Adversaries in private Life, who attack Men's Characters in the Dark, and produce no Accusations but by *Insinuation*; so in political Disputes, Men of Probity and Honour, who having nothing at Heart but the Good of their Country, are not wont to have Recourse to indirect Methods, nor to countenance seditious Proceedings by their Practice; or, in a Word, they do not themselves commit Evil that Good may come of it, or pretend any Privilege as Patriots to break the *Laws* of the Land, in order to come at those who had broken them as Ministers. Yet such has been the constant Conduct of the *Coalition*, by which I would be understood to mean the active Members of the *Coalition*; they have slighted the *Laws* of God and Man, in order to vilify those they opposed. They have brought Charges the most heinous against those whom they would injure, and have only repeated those Charges when they have been called upon for Proof. They have given us, from time to time, *Visions*, *Dreams*, *Emblems*, *Pictures*, and *Harrographicks*; instead of plain Declarations of ministerial Guilt, or unsophisticated Recitals of Grievances lying upon the People. They have done all this at Times, when such Reflections were most likely to induce publick Disturbances; which plainly shews that they are not Patriots.

II. As honest Men in private Life disdain to tell scandalous Tales, so they abhor forging rank Lies to the Prejudice of those with whom they differ. In the Court of Queen Elizabeth there were *Factions* after the Death of the Earl of Leicester; but it was an Art not then found out, to charge in the Senate black Crimes upon a Minister, and to offer to prove them, when those who made that Offer, knew there was not one Word of Truth in all they spoke. Yet in our Days Men have opened it as an undeniable Truth, that *Dunkirk* was again become a Port, that mighty Things had been done to make it so by the Connivance of those whose Duty it was to have prevented it, and that in a few Years we should see it perfectly restored. Yet every Word of this was disproved at the Time, nay, disproved by the very Witnesses they brought to prove it. And more than the Years they talked of are now elapsed without *Dunkirk's* becoming a Port at all. In like manner all the Country of England was, in the Recept of Parliament, alarmed with the Navy Debt: The People were told, that it was contracted by the Artifice of the present Ministry, and that they were so sensible of it, that they durst not suffer it to be examined. Yet the very next Sessions the Ministry themselves laid this Matter before Parliament, and let it in so fair, so just a Light, that even those, who blustered highest in the Country, had not a Word to say in Town. The Affair of the Charitable Corporation was also thrown in the Teeth of those in Power; but when they, from a Consciousness of their own Innocence, left the Disquisition of this mysterious Business entirely in these People's Hands, they were so far from being able to make Proof of what they had at first given out, that they found the Iniquity lay quite in another Corner, and so they very prudently gave the Publick Room to observe, that they were as incapable of doing Justice upon themselves, as they are of affording it to others: From such a manner of acting, I think I may safely say these Men are no Patriots.

III. It has ever been a Maxim among the wise Men of all Countries, to avoid letting any thing fall in their Debates capable of affecting the Honour of the State in the Opinion of Foreigners. It has been as constantly the Practice of the Members of the *Coalition* to let slip no Opportunity of shewing Britain in a contemptible Light to her Allies, and to her Enemies; they have represented her as unsteady in her Measures, weak in her Forces, and timorous in her Resolutions, a Man not to be dreaded, and a Friend not to be trusted.

Do they call for Proof? Let them look into the seven Volumes of the *Craftsman*, into the Country Journals of the last Year, and into other Papers, and if these do not satisfy them, let them remember *Palm's Memorial*, the *Hague Letter*, and the *Motions* in a certain Place as to the *Treaty of Seville*: From all which I am myself convinced, and have all the Reason in the World to believe, that every impartial Man, that considers them, will be convinced too, that they have done all they could to render Us contemptible Abroad, as well as to disturb Us at Home: Whence I conclude that they cannot be Patriots.

IV. The true Lovers of their Country in other Commonwealths, and in former Times in ours, valued themselves on their strict Adherence to the *Laws*, and in supporting them to the utmost of their Power. Our Zealots, on the contrary, neither treat them respectfully in Words, shew any Regard to them in their Actions, or recommend them in their Writings. We have heard them question the Validity of the *Act* for Septennial Parliaments; we have known them call the *Riot Law* an intolerable Yoke on the Neck of a free People. Excises have been branded as the Badges of Slavery; and Taxes in general treated as so many Branches of Oppression; at the same time that all these continue to be the known *Laws* of the Land, and are most of them so necessary to the very Existence of the Government, that, if they were taken away, it would sink of Course, and we should feel immediately the happy Effects of that Anarchy, which the *Coalition* has been so long labouring to introduce. From these Steps, so widely opposite to the Dictates of Reason, and the Rules of Prudence, I conclude, that the Promoters of them are no Patriots.

V. As the Happiness of a State consists in the Security and Prosperity of its People; and as these can only be effected by the having good *Laws*, which, from time to time, are to be amended and repaired, as the Nature of the Times, and the Dispositions of Mankind require; so it might be reasonably expected from Men, who call themselves Friends, and would be understood to be little less than Guardians of the Society, that in the Course of the several Years in which they have assumed to themselves these Characters, they should have proposed to the Legislature something of that sort, some Bill for the promoting Virtue, or for the Discouragement of Vice. But alas! their Cares have been employ'd, not in the Service, but in the Ruin of their Country. Their Heads have not been barren, but rather too fertile in Projects; but their Projects have never tended to Peace; their Malice has been the sole Fountain of all the Schemes which they would have imposed on the Legislature; and the single Point they have had in View, has been the forcing those whom they disliked from the Administration, and seizing it themselves. Are Practices like these the Works of Patriots?

VI. Reason might persuade us, if the *Laws* of God and Man did not command us, to pay a proper Respect to Princes, especially while they govern justly, that is, according to Law. And it has always been the distinguishing Mark of true Britons, that they have been as loyal to good Kings, as any People upon Earth: This our Histories demonstrate, and even the *Craftsmen* acknowledge; but how opposite has been their Behaviour? Have they not often squinted at the Person of their Prince, and libelled every Action of his Life, however just, however inoffensive? Did they not, in the very Dawning of his Reign, ridicule Reviews, when his Majesty shew'd a Pleasure in examining his Army, and in observing, whether it was in such an Order as the Provision made by the Legislature required it should be? Did they not afterwards insult him, by a pretended Preamble to a Patent, inserted in the *Craftsman* in Latin and English? Have they not, in a Multitude of Papers, abused his Royal Consort, and sneered at the Prince? Have they not lately compared the Palace of St. James's to an Hospital of blind Men? And, in the same Paper, ridiculed a supposed Deficiency in the King's Sight? Have they not printed and reprinted a scurrilous Libel on *Merlin's Cave*? As if her Majesty had not a Right to divert herself in her Garden, as well as the meanest of her Subjects: Inasmuch therefore as all these rude and undutiful Passages expose their Irreverence and Contempt which they have for their Sovereign and his Family, and which they would impose upon others, I may safely pronounce them no Patriots.

VII. The Insolence and Disrespect shewn in such Practices as have been just now animadverted upon, are much heightened, when we consider, that Ingratitude is mixed with Treason; and that a Desire of hindering the People from seeing the real Happiness of their Condition, is joined to the base Inclination of persuading a Breach of their Oaths and of their Duty: For surely, if ever Prince had a just Title to the Throne, and thereby a Claim to the People's Obedience, such a Right is in his present Majesty: But if, without Flattery, it might be said of *Titus*, *Trajan*, and the *Antonines*, that the Use they made of Power, made Empire appear rather the Reward of their Virtues, than the Consequence of their Descent, certainly the same thing may be affirmed of King George the Second. His Reign has been unstained with foreign Wars, or with civil Broils; it is neither red with the Blood of his Enemies, nor defiled with that of his Subjects: He found us in Peace and Plenty at his Accession; the former he has preserved, the latter he has increased. The Law has been the constant Rule of his Actions, and the Resolutions of both Houses the Touchstones of his Measures. As his Government hath been wise and gentle, so his private Life is princely and exemplary. He has repaired the Royal Palaces, and rebuilt such publick Offices as were in a ruinous Condition. His Court is magnificent without Ostentation; his Family as well ordered as that of a private Gentleman; and the Credit of the Crown, which, if we consider former Reigns, is a very extraordinary Thing, as high as that of the City. In a Word, Justice and Clemency have been equally conspicuous in his publick and private Character; and neither ours, nor the Annals of any other People, can shew us the Portrait of a Prince more worthy of Love or of Esteem. Her Majesty's Character is too amiable to need an Apology, and too well known for me to insist on here. Our own Happiness under this august Family, if uninterrupted Quiet, extensive Trade, and immense Wealth may be included under that Word, is so apparent, that we must not only shut our Eyes, but renounce the Use of the rest of our Senses, not to perceive it: Let me have Leave then to say, that such as can dissemble all this, and return saucy Libels, and infamous Aspersions for so much Goodness and Condescension, are no Patriots.

To conclude, my Countrymen, I conjure you to reflect on the happy State you are now in, and the Danger you may incur by those who would put you on bringing about Revolutions. Weigh well their Arguments, and examine nicely their Harangues, remembering always this short Caution, That Men follow Reason, and Beasts are led by Sounds.

## L O N D O N.

Last Night arrived a Mail from Holland; but too late for inserting any more Particulars than the following.

The Polish Lords, Adherents to King Stanislaus, have given in an Answer to the Memorial of the French Minister, by which, it seems, they are not yet disposed to conform to his Instances in the Affair of that Prince's Abdication.

The Junto at Naples continue to take up People for speaking too freely of the new Government; and they have threatened the Superiors of several Convents with what they must expect, if they don't bridle the Tongues of their Fryars, who presume to talk too freely of State Affairs. At the same time such Disorders are committed every Night in the Streets, that the Government has been forced, not only to publish severe Orders against the Breakers of the Peace, but also to double the Guards that patrol round the City.

'Tis said the Republick of Genoa has desired some Imperial Troops to reduce the Malecontents of Corsica.

Prince Eugene is intirely recovered of his Illness: But they write from Italy, that the Duke of Berwick is obliged to keep his Bed at Naples by a Fever.

The Spanish Ambassador at Rome has thanked the Pope, in the Name of his Master, for promoting Don Lewis to the Dignity of a Cardinal, and informed him, that as soon as ever the King received the News, he ordered the Nunciature to be set open again at Madrid.

Grand Preparations are making by the Magistrates of Frankfort, for the Reception of King Stanislaus, who is expected to pass thro' that City in his Way so France.

The

The Rev. Francis Fabricius, D. D. succeeds James Wittichius, Doctor of Philosophy, as Rector of the University of Leyden, whose Term expiring last Wednesday, he then resigned that Dignity to Fabricius, and made a very fine Speech on the Occasion, in Presence of the Academic Senate, and a numerous Auditory of Persons of all Ranks.

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, gave a very magnificent Entertainment to several of the Nobility and foreign Ministers, at his House in Old Bond-street.

Last Friday died at Northend near Hammersmith, William Gasket, Esq; a young Gentleman of an Estate of 300 l. per Annum; and last Night his Corpse was interred at Hendon in the County of Middlesex.

Yesterday Morning the Corpse of John Portman, Esq; which has been interred upwards of 20 Years in the Vault of St. Ann's Church, Soho, was removed from thence, and put into a Hearse, with his Wife, who died last Week at her House in Soho, and were afterwards carried to be interred in the Parish Church at Tetworth in the County of Oxford.

To-morrow the Petition for building a Bridge across the River Thames, from Westminster to Lambeth, will be presented to the Honourable House of Commons.

Yesterday came on the Choice of Sub and Deputy-Governors of the South Sea Company. There was no Opposition to Peter Burrell, Esq; for Sub-Governor, who had 1071 Votes. For Deputy Governor the Numbers were

For John Britow, Esq; 693  
Francis Wilks, Esq; 440

Her Grace the Dutchess of St. Alban's is very dangerously ill at Windsor Castle.

This Day the three Malefactors formerly mentioned are to be executed at Tyburn.

On Sunday last before a numerous Audience of Gentlemen and Ladies at the Oratory, the Subject and Conduct of the Disputation, especially the strong Arguments from Philosophy, brought by a young Gentleman who was the Opponent, gave entire Satisfaction.

#### BANKRUPT.

Benjamin Baller, of Barnstable in the County of Devon, Merchant.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 147 1-half. India 169. South Sea 95. Old Annuity 109 7-8ths. New ditto 108 3-4ths to 5-8ths. Three per Cent. Annuity 100 7-8ths. Emperor's Loan 110 5-8ths. Royal Assurance 102. London Assurance 13 5-8ths. York Buildings 2. African 14. India Bonds 51. 16s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 41. 14s. Premium. South Sea Bonds 51. 3s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 61. Prem. Salt Tallies 3 3-4ths to 4 3-4ths. Prem. English Copper 21. 3s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 4 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 111 1-half.

#### This Day is Published,

**A COLLECTION of several TRACTS** of the Right Hon. EDWARD EARL of CLARENDON, Author of the History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in ENGLAND, begun in the Year 1641, viz.

I. A Discourse by way of Vindication of himself from the Charge of High Treason, brought against him by the House of Commons.

II. Reflections upon several Christian Duties, Divine and Moral, by way of Essays. 1. Of Human Nature. 2. Of Life. 3. Of Reflections upon Happiness, which we may enjoy in and to ourselves. 4. Of impudent Delights in Wickedness. 5. Of Drunkenness. 6. Of Envy. 7. Of Pride. 8. Of Anger. 9. Of Patience in Adversity. 10. Of Contempt of Death, and the best Providing for it. 11. Of Friendship. 12. Of Counsel and Conversation. 13. Of Promises. 14. Of Liberty. 15. Of Industry. 16. Of Sickness. 17. Of Repentance. 18. Of Conscience. 19. Of an Active and a Contemplative Life; and when and why the one ought to be preferred to the other. 20. Of War. 21. Of Peace. 22. Of Sacrilege.

III. A Discourse of the Reverence due to Antiquity.

IV. A Discourse against the Multiplying Controversies, by insisting upon Particulars not necessary to the Point in Debate.

V. A Dialogue concerning the Want of Respect due to Age.

VI. A Dialogue concerning Education, &c.

VII. Contemplations and Reflections upon the Psalms of David. With Devotions applicable to the Troubles of the Times.

N. B. None of these Pieces were ever printed before, and the Original Manuscripts in his Lordship's Hand-writing be may be seen at T. Woodward's.

Printed for T. Woodward, at the Half-Moon over-against St. 1. unsh's Church in Fleet-street; and J. Poole at Lock's Head in Amen Corner.

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By a Society of GENTLEMEN.

For JANUARY 1736.

This Month contains,

1. The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, collected from a great Variety of Printed Books and curious MSS. By Mr. OLDS.  
2. Dr. TAYLOR's Treatise on the Diseases of the Crystalline Humour of a human Eye; or of the Cataract and Glaucoma.  
3. Critical Observations on the said Treatise.

4. Remarks on an Epistolary Treatise against the Eternity of Hell-Torments.

5. A new Edition of the Book of Psalms. By FRANCIS HARE, Bishop of Chichester, in which that Book is metrically divided and corrected.

6. Literary News.

Printed and sold by J. and J. Fox in Westminster-Hall; J. Jackson near St. James's Gate; T. Meighan in Drury-lane; J. Wilcox over-against the new Church in the Strand; T. Worral over-against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street; P. Meighan at Gray's Inn Gate in Holborn; and H. Whitridge at the Corner of Castle-alley near the Royal Exchange; as also by T. Cooper at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

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More Wines and Viands expended in the City of London and County of Middlesex, than in the Sixteen United Provinces of Holland.

The Beggars of the several Parishes within the City and Suburbs of London, proved to eat more white Bread than the whole Kingdom of Scotland.

The proud, insolent, and extravagant Humours of Parish Officers, petty Clerks in the Offices, Gentlemen's Gentlemen, Petty-foggers, Led Captains, and Runners in Men of Qualities Kitchens, Dancing-Masters, Gamesters, &c. exposed.

The late horrible Instances of wilful and corrupt Perjury animadverted on; with some Account of Mr. Wreathock's Calver-Leather-Chub: Together with a true Copy of the Highwayman's famous Bill formerly filed in the Court of Exchequer by the said Wreathock, on the Part of John Everet against Joseph Williams, two notorious Robbers, about settling the Property of their Plunder, both afterwards executed, and Wreathock committed to the Prison of the Fleet.

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